



Partial-to-Partial Shape Matching with Geometric Consistency

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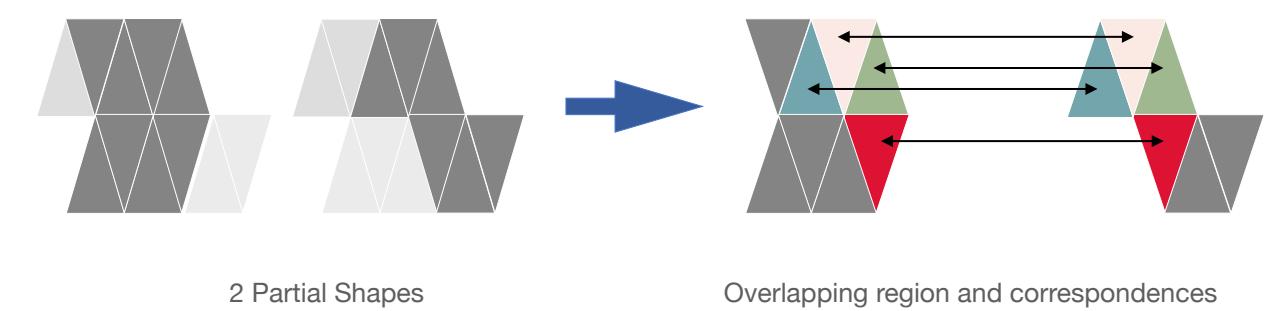
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Problem Formulation

Find correspondences between two partial shapes



Geometric Consistency: Neighboring triangles are matched on neighboring triangles

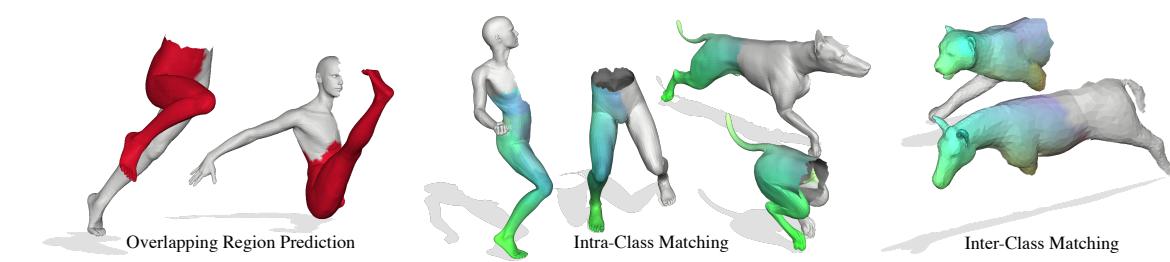
Our Contributions

- Geometrically consistent non-linear integer programming approach to for **partial-to-partial shape matching** with SOTA deep features

Pruned search algorithm

Inter-class Partial-to-Partial Datasets

- State-of-the-art performance regarding geodesic error and Intersection over Union (IoU)



Current State-of-the-Art

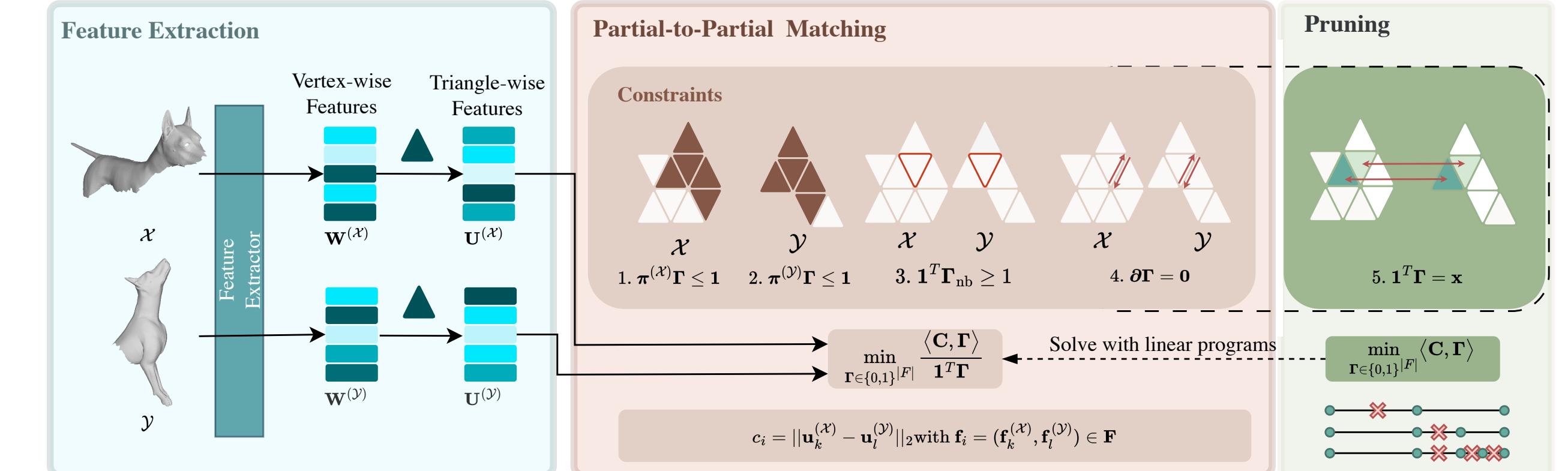
Sm-Comb [1]

- ✓ Geometric Consistency
- ✗ Handle partial shapes (Holes need to be closed)

DPFM [2]

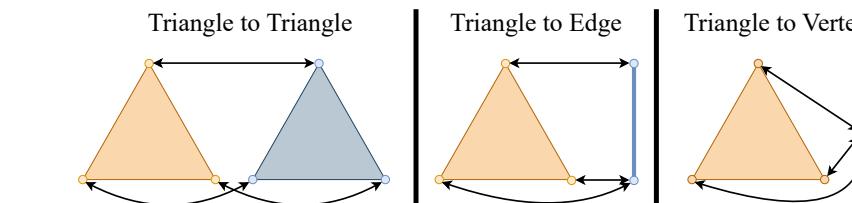
- ✓ SOTA partial-to-partial shape matching
- ✗ Supervision during training required

Method



Definitions

- Product triangles F : Possible matchings



- Product space $\Gamma \in \{0,1\}^{|F|}$: Matching encoding

- Costvector $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{|F|}$: Matching costs for product triangles based on SOTA partial deep features

Objective

Non-linear objective: Minimize **mean matching cost**

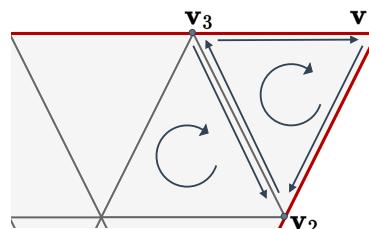
Constraints

1./2. Every triangle is matched at **most once**

3. **Minimum one** triangle to triangle matching

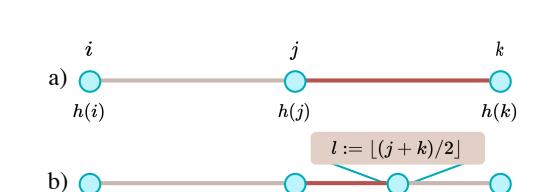
4. **Geometric Consistency**

(5. x elements in Gamma are 1)

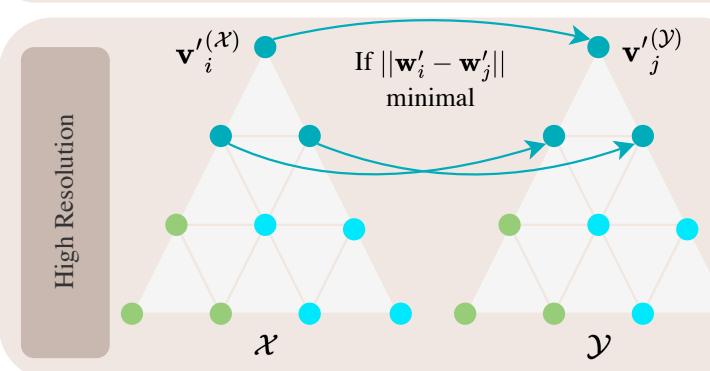
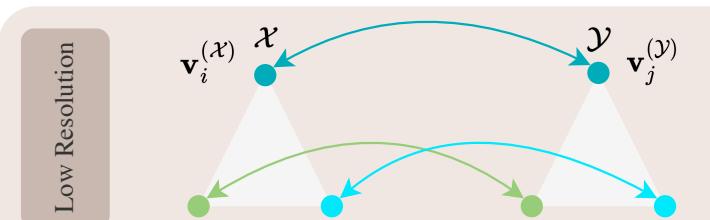


Interval Search

Solve ILPs only for intervals with potentially smaller minimum



Upsampling



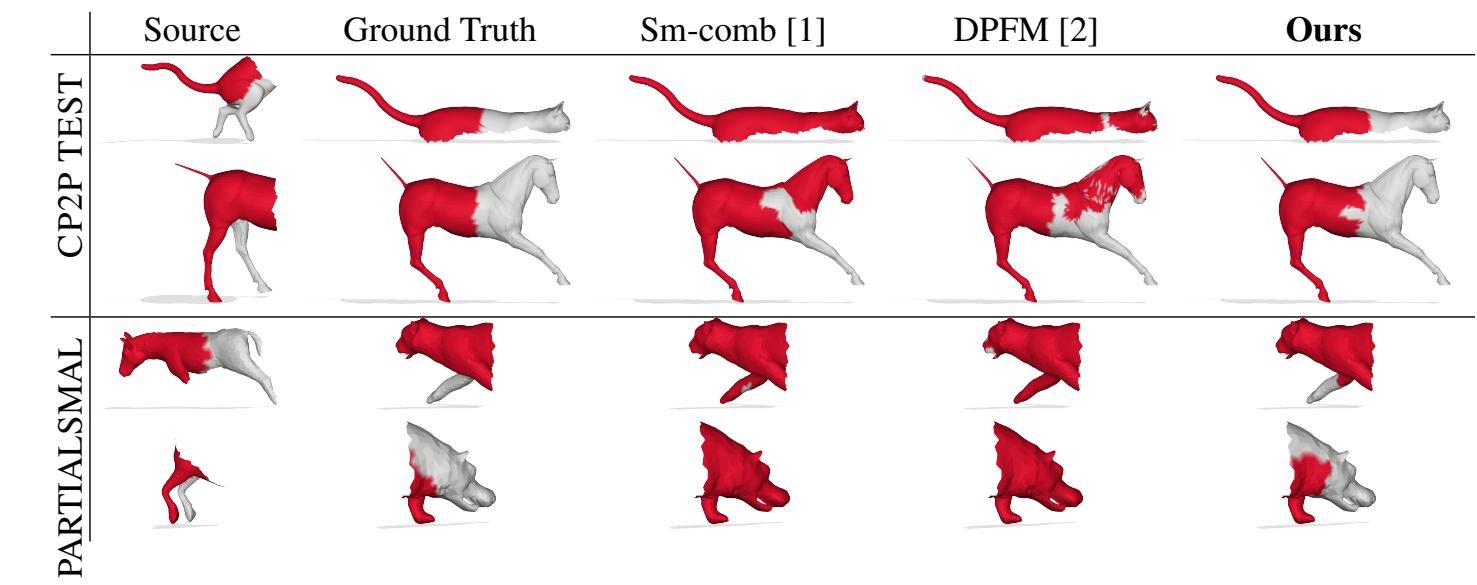
Utilize **nearest neighbor search**:

- Consider upsampled vertices (dark blue) between matched vertices $v_i^{(X)}$ and $v_j^{(Y)}$

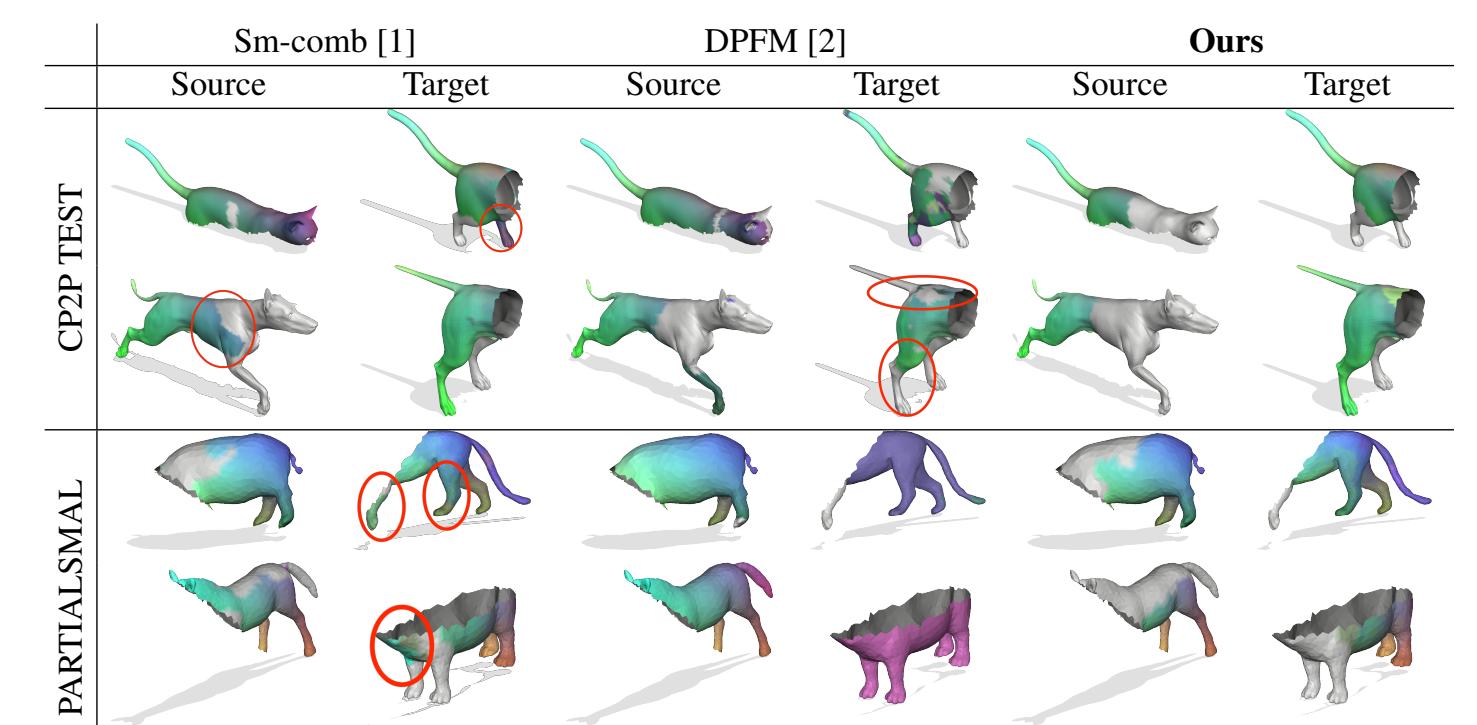
- Choose this vertex $v_i^{(Y)}$, that has the smallest distance in feature space of $\mathbf{W}^{(X)}$ and $\mathbf{W}^{(Y)}$

Results

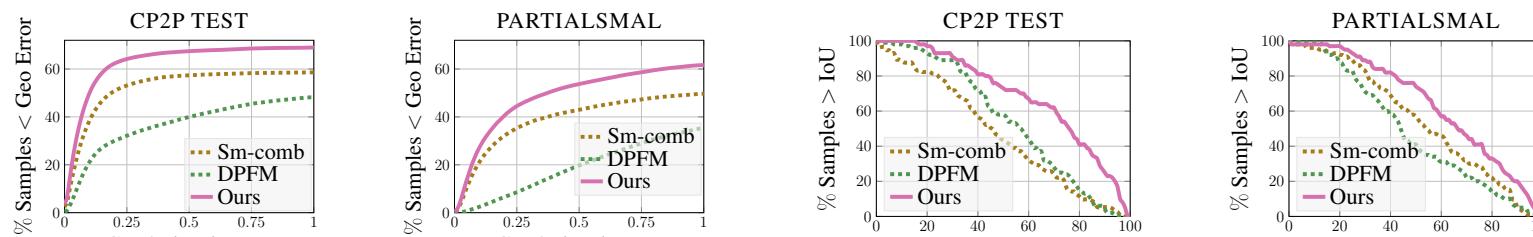
Overlapping Region Prediction



Correspondence Prediction



Geodesic Error



References:

- Paul Roetzer, Paul Swoboda, Daniel Cremers, and Florian Bernard. A scalable combinatorial solver for elastic geometrically consistent 3d shape matching. CVPR, 2022
- Attaiki, Souhaib, Gautam Pai, and Maks Ovsjanikov. Dpfm: Deep partial functional maps. 3DV, 2021.